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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

Vol. LX No. 1

JULY 1, 1934

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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connected with nurseries, arboriculture or
other phases of commercial horticulture are
welcomed by the editor. Also articles on the
subjects and papers prepared for conventions
of nursery associations.

BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

Enthusiastic members of the commit-
tees on arrangements are not the only
ones who think that the coming conven-
tion of the American Association of
Nurserymen will bring a larger gather-
ing of the trade to New York this month
than has assembled for the organiza-
tion's annual gathering for a long time.
The program in this issue contains a
sufficient number of features to attract
any live nurseryman, whether he is on
business or pleasure bound in the third
week of July. As a matter of business,
the convention is doubly important be-
cause plans will be discussed for the re-
vitalization of the association, and there
will likewise be much discussion regard-
ing the betterment of the industry as a
whole, in which there has been much
progress made this season. If the pro-
posed hearing on the marketing agree-
ment is definitely set for the day follow-
ing the convention, that will be still
further reason for a trip to New York
for the convention.

Early signs indicate that of their own
accord many nurserymen recognize the
importance of attendance at the coming
convention. Since there is certainly

The Mirror of the Trade

more life in the industry this year than
in several past, the number at New York
is likely to be increased still further on
this account. The program arranged
and the generous invitation to nursery-
men not members of the association
make it likely a record number of the
trade will be bound for New York next
month.

MUTUALLY ESSENTIAL.

In its early attempts to repair the
ravages of the depression, the govern-
ment thought to give assistance to such
portions of the community as were con-
sidered most essential to the well-being
of the whole. First, the farmer was con-
sidered to be the keystone, because he
was the producer of food for the nation,
but support given him did not uphold the
structure. Then the railroads were given
help, as essential to the transportation
of food and other commodities. By de-
grees, the aid of the government has
been extended to other portions of the
community, either by direct loans or by
projects of governmental spending, un-
til a large proportion of this country's
industries has benefited in one way or
another. Help has been directly given
to industries considered far from deserv-
ing when the original idea of govern-
mental aid was projected. Indeed, some
would have been considered "nonessen-
tial," in the old war time term.

The experience of the federal govern-
ment in sending this aid to one industry
after another furnishes an excellent ex-
ample of the mutual interdependence of
various portions of the community. No
one group can be eliminated without
hardship or unemployment. The multi-
plication of the people's needs and the
increase of luxuries result in the fuller
employment and higher prosperity of all
classes of citizens. To aim at a con-
trary object is to take a step backward
in the course of civilization.

The production of food is essential,
but at this stage of civilization, the pro-
duction of those things which add con-
venience and comfort to life have be-
come well-nigh essential, also. It is the
manufacture and production of those
things which add to the convenience and

comfort of people at large that make
for a higher degree of employment. So
we have come to realize that at this
stage of civilization we are all mutually
essential. The yacht builder, the auto-
mobile manufacturer and the producer
of plants to ornament the home all have
an important place in the community,
important to them for employment, and
important to those who are served for
their greater enjoyment of life. The
government recognized this fact in pro-
viding that a portion of the funds for
road building be devoted to highway
beautification. Some recognition of the
fact was made in the expenditure of
money on public buildings, a suitable
portion going to the landscaping of the
grounds. Possibly if loans are made for
the remodeling and reconstruction of
homes, allowance may be made for plant-
ing the grounds, for a new hedge may
be of as much value as a new bathroom.

NEWER AND BETTER VARIETIES.

The displacement of old varieties by
new is so gradual a process that it may
scarcely be noted by the less observant
from season to season, but over a period
of five or ten years the changes in the
lists of varieties winning honors at a
flower show, such as that of the Ameri-
can Peony Society last week, is con-
spicuous to anyone who recalls that peri-
od of time.

Just because a variety is an easy
propagator or sells well is no sign there
is not something better. A few of the
old-time varieties still stand above the
average of their successors, but the ma-
jority of the list gives way to improved
sorts.

Every nurseryman should test his list,
of trees and shrubs as well as peren-
nials, from season to season to learn
what is worth while propagating in place
of an old variety. Information of this
kind is part of the service offered by a
trade paper such as The American Nur-
seryman. It is worth following up, so
that the nurseryman is not subsequently
surprised by finding a local specialist or
an advanced amateur showing something
unfamiliar to him when he has had an
opportunity to learn about it.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

*The Nurseryman's Forte:
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

Vol. LX

JULY 1, 1934

No. 1

Conference on Marketing Agreement

**Marketing Agreement Is Filed after Washington Meeting
and Application Made for Hearing to Follow A. A. N. Convention**

The results of the joint meeting of the Nurserymen's National Planning Committee and regional representatives (the eastern, central, southwestern and southern regions being represented), held in Washington, June 18 and 19, are set forth in the resolution unanimously adopted by the N. N. P. C., as follows:

"Having been advised by the officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the present draft of the marketing agreement for nurserymen is not adequate in that it does not provide the vehicle to increase prices in the industry and thus carry out the primary purposes of the act, and having been informed that no further consideration can be given to the document without the inclusion of some provision to increase prices and having been notified that failure to submit a national marketing agreement promptly the administration will be compelled to proceed to consider several regional and commodity agreements that are before them. Now, therefore, we the members of the N. N. P. C. do hereby resolve to amend the present marketing agreement by deleting the first sentence of section one, article 4, in reference to curtailment of production [refers to the twenty-five per cent reduction in plantings in spring 1934] and by inserting a new article following article VII, which will provide for an open price plan."

This action is startling in view of all the discussions of "open price" that have gone the rounds of all group meetings, and appeared in the trade papers for months past, particularly as a split in N. N. P. C. (two for and three against) resulted in the exclusion of the open price plan from the marketing agreement submitted to A. A. N. last winter. It was, however, a perfectly logical action for the N. N. P. C. to unanimously agree to, when the real situation was determined.

Filed to Prevent Difficulties.

The committee members found themselves in the position that if they failed to reach a satisfactory national agreement, local and regional agreements would be considered by the administration, a number of which are now filed pending action, also that others would be submitted, and it was the consensus of the department officials, the regional

delegates present and the committee that such action would result in many difficulties, which could be avoided by a national agreement to operate for the entire country.

In attempting to submit a plan that would make for the increasing of the price of nursery stock, for which this act was originally created, the committee was informed that cost price in any form was out, that minimum prices would not be considered and that curtailment of production was not practicable for the coming year. The committee exhausted every effort to find some way or plan to attempt to raise prices that would be acceptable to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and being unable to inject any new plan to fit the existing situation, the only course left which the administration would consider at this time was an open price plan.

The N. N. P. C. did not seek this conference. It was called by the officials of A. A. N. The conference was held in the office of Dr. L. C. Corbett, principal horticulturist, U. S. D. A., who was present throughout the sessions. Present also were representatives of P. R. Taylor, acting chief, general crop section, Mr. Taylor being present in person when possible. All these government officials were most courteous and evidenced a real desire to be helpful.

The regional representatives present were: Oliver A. Hobbs, central; Arthur Jennings, eastern; Edward L. Baker, southwestern, and L. M. Jones, southern. These representatives, after hearing all the facts presented by the administration, and the committee, unanimously agreed that in view of the problems which confronted the committee at this time, the N. N. P. C. took the only appropriate action.

Ask New York Hearing.

A second resolution unanimously adopted by the committee is as follows: "Resolved, that the Nurserymen's National Planning Committee, in accordance with the authority vested in it, hereby file the marketing agreement as prepared and amended with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with a request for a public hearing to be held during the week beginning July 15 in New York city, immediately following the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen."

The object of this resolution has been carried out in that the committee has filed the marketing agreement, as amended, adding thereto the open price plan with certain modifications, and requested that the public hearing be set for July 20 in New York city, immediately following adjournment of the convention. If the request for this hearing is granted, the committee will have at last placed something concrete before the nurserymen for action. It is the duty of every nurseryman to be present at this public hearing, and large or small, whether or not a member of any trade association, he has equal rights and shall be heard. The committee urges every nurseryman to be present. The exact place and hour of this hearing will be widely published as soon as the committee is informed that the request for hearing has been granted.

The foregoing statement regarding the meeting at Washington was signed by all the members of the Nurserymen's National Planning Committee, as follows: C. O. Siebenthaler, chairman; H. B. Chase, P. V. Fortmiller, P. C. Stark, D. D. Wyman.

Open Price Article.

The open price plan submitted as article VIII of the marketing agreement reads as follows:

Section 1. In order to promote fair competition among nurserymen and prevent discrimination among consumers, the following provisions shall be observed by all nurserymen:

Section 2. Each nurseryman, within thirty days from the effective date of this marketing agreement, shall file at his place or places of business and with the executive officers of the regional administrative committees of the regions in which he does business, a complete list or lists, individually prepared by him, of all material offered for sale except that generally considered specimen stock; namely, all shade trees over six inches in diameter and conifers over fifteen feet in height, and excepting rare and unusual plants in small quantities, showing the true prices at which he will sell, and shall not make any change in such prices except as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Such lists shall show all prices, packing or service charges and all datings and terms, including cash and quantity discounts, if any, and allowances of every description, and conditions pertaining to transportation charges or allowances applying thereto; provided, however, that lists may be separately filed, showing special discounts, if any, to nurserymen for wholesale purposes when certified as such; and provided further that more than one list or discount sheet may be filed, covering various quantities offered to the same class of buyer.

Section 4. The first list of prices filed by any nurseryman shall take effect on the date of filing thereof. Revised price lists or discount sheets may be filed from time to time by any nurseryman; provided, however, that such revisions or amendments shall not become effective until the

date specified therein, which shall be not less than six days after the receipt thereof by the executive officer of the regional administrative committee in the regions in which he does business.

Section 5. This article contemplates the publication of but two classes of lists; namely, trade lists, for the use of those who buy nursery stock for resale; and consumers' lists, for the use of buyers in any quantity who purchase nursery stock for planting and not for resale.

Section 6. There shall be no discrimination in price between nurserymen and others who buy like quantities for resale, except as set forth in section 3 above, or between consumers who buy like quantities; and consumers shall not be permitted to buy from trade lists. Consumers' lists shall show a sufficient mark up over the trade list of the same firm as would seem adequately to cover the extra service rendered to this type of purchaser.

Section 7. Any deviation from such published prices directly, or by offering to supply greater quantities, or other grades or sizes, or by any other means or device, or the furnishing of a false certificate to secure a special discount, shall be considered a violation of this article.

Section 8. On a change in the published price no adjustments, allowances, credits or refunds shall be given to any buyer on deliveries already made.

FEAR ELM DISEASE SPREAD.

The Dutch elm disease situation in the metropolitan district in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is becoming more and more critical as the season advances, according to Dr. Karl F. Kellerman, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many incipient infections, which could not be readily detected in the dormant trees, overwintered and spread rapidly in the early spring sapwood, causing almost immediate wilting and death of the trees. The first wilting was observed on May 19 in New Jersey. By June 10 many of the affected trees were dead or dying.

From the limited scouting possible this spring, Dr. Kellerman, who is in charge of the division of plant disease eradication of the bureau of entomology, says that the number of trees killed this spring in the New Jersey area alone will amount to several thousand. Limited scouting in New York and Connecticut, which has been greatly hampered by a severe outbreak of the cankerworm that defoliated the trees, has brought to light no new cases of the disease in Connecticut and has shown that fewer trees are infected in New York than in New Jersey.

Elm bark beetles now invading diseased or dying trees in a large area in New Jersey, Dr. Kellerman points out, add to the seriousness of the situation. Unless the trees harboring the beetles that supposedly carry the Dutch elm disease are located and destroyed within the next three to ten weeks, new broods of the insects maturing within that time may cause a much more extensive spread and greater intensification of the disease.

Only the extensive scouting made possible by the Civil Works Administration last winter, resulting in the location and destruction of many diseased and beetle-infested trees, Dr. Kellerman states, prevented a greater spread of the Dutch elm disease early this season. Unless further scouting is done on a large scale this season, he adds, many dangerous trees may escape notice. If the infected trees are not located and eradicated until next winter or next spring there will be great danger that the federal and state eradication program may be greatly prolonged. Freshly wilted and dying trees are now by far the most obvious signposts to lead scouts to infested areas. The possible spread of the disease by beetles that emerge before the tree is properly disposed of offers another eradication hazard, the magnitude of which cannot be measured in advance.

NEW CANADIAN QUARANTINES.

Notification has been received by Albert F. Meehan, chairman of the A. A. N. quarantine committee, from the destructive insect and pest act advisory board of Canada, that the importation into the Dominion of Canada of all species and varieties of the genera *ulmus* and *zolkova*, including elm logs or burls of any description, from all countries is prohibited.

Also, the importation into the Dominion of Canada of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, or any kind or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots from the United States of America, is prohibited, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a state department of agriculture, to the effect that the stock covered by the certificate originated in a nursery which has been inspected by an authorized inspector and that the phony peach disease is not known to occur either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries; and, further, that each tree or root contained in the shipment has been examined by the said inspector and is free from the peach borer (*Synanthedon [Aegeria] exitiosa* Say).

The importation into the province of British Columbia of all fresh peaches, peach nursery stock and peach fruit pits or seeds for propagating purposes is prohibited from the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and from all other states to the east of those mentioned in the United States of America.

Importation of the aforementioned products into the province of British Columbia from any state in the United States of America west of, but not including Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, shall be accompanied by a statement duly signed by the consignor, indicating the name of the state in which the said products were grown.

A change in the regulations regarding shipments into the province of British Columbia provides that consignments from that province may enter Canada through any one of the established ports of importation in Canada and on the authority of the district inspector in charge at the port of importation may proceed direct to destination in British Columbia rather than to Vancouver in all cases, as formerly.

Official copies of these regulations may be procured from Leonard S. McLaine, secretary of the destructive insect and pest act advisory board, Ottawa, Can.

FEDERAL BUREAUS MERGED.

Two major units of the United States Department of Agriculture, the bureau of entomology and the bureau of plant quarantine, have been merged into one, to be known as the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced last week. The new organization takes over from the bureau of plant industry the activities on the control and eradication of five important plant diseases.

This consolidation, which goes into effect July 1, Secretary Wallace points out, will permit greater economy of administration in the department's search

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for better methods of insect pest control and in the regulatory work necessary to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases. It also insures better coordination and more effective direction of the various parallel lines of research and control activities.

Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of plant quarantine from December 1, 1929, to October 1, 1933, and since then chief of the bureau of entomology, has been appointed chief of the new bureau. S. A. Rohwer, now assistant chief of the bureau of entomology, and Avery S. Hoyt, now assistant chief of the bureau of plant quarantine, will be assistant chiefs of the new bureau. F. H. Spencer will be business manager. Dr. Karl F. Kellerman, formerly associate chief of the bureau of plant industry, will have charge of the division devoted to the eradication and control of citrus canker, phony peach disease, Dutch elm disease, white pine blister rust and the stem rust of grains.

TRADES STOCK FOR PEN LABOR.

A protest against exchanging prison labor for nursery stock under a contract entered into by the state and a nursery adjacent to the state reformatory at Monroe, Wash., was of no avail to Howard E. Andrews, nurseryman of Seattle, Wash., and chairman of the state nursery marketing agreement.

Mr. Andrews, in a letter to Governor Clarence D. Martin, contended that the exchanging of reformatory labor for nursery stock was "resorting to unfair tactics and depriving the general nurseries from figuring on such work through open bids." Governor Martin referred the question to Director of Business Control Olaf Olsen, who negotiated the contract with the Mountain Meadow Nursery, located near the reformatory. Director Olsen, in a letter to Mr. Andrews, contended the contract was a neat stroke of business for the state.

To date the state has exchanged reformatory labor for more than \$25,000 worth of nursery stock, which has been used in a beautification program for six state institutions and the capitol grounds.

PACIFIC COAST CONVENTION.

A week before the date set for the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, originally announced for June 26 and 27 at Seattle, notices were sent out that it had been found convenient to change the time until autumn. The tentative dates now are set as September 11 and 12. Further information regarding the convention and its program will be sent out by Secretary C. A. Tonneson.

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Program for New York Convention

Plans Outlined for Outstanding Gathering of American Association of Nurserymen This Month

Prospects grow increasingly bright for one of the biggest, most productive, most interesting and most enjoyable conventions the American Association of Nurserymen has ever held. Not only are President Lester C. Lovett and his committees on arrangements hard at work on the details of the meeting to be held at the Hotel New Yorker, in New York city, July 16 to 19, while Secretary Charles Sizemore is putting everything in readiness in his departments, but other contributing circumstances seem to be shaping up to insure a remarkable and successful gathering.

The announcement of the National Planning Committee that it had requested a public hearing on the proposed marketing agreement on the very site of the convention and the very next day, July 20, and its confidence that the hearing will be held at that time, mean that probably every convention visitor will want to stay over; moreover, the possibility of the hearing will doubtless attract many who might not think it practicable to attend the convention alone. Also, the fact that the association, through President Lovett, is extending an invitation to all nurserymen—whether members or not—to attend, and the further fact that the subject of the revitalizing of the association is to be discussed at the second convention session, after the rendering of a detailed report on the subject, hold out tremendous interest for all members of the industry as well as all members of the A. A. N.

As already intimated, the Hotel New Yorker is offering every cooperation. With its 1,000-odd rooms, all equipped with the last word in conveniences and comforts, including radio, it is prepared to shelter the entire convention attendance at rates starting at the figure of \$3. It is turning over the entire commodious mezzanine floor to the association, so that the meeting hall, secretary's office and registration headquarters, trade exhibits and all, will be on one level only one flight above the street—and air-conditioned into the bargain. Plans are under way for a handsome 30x30 foot garden planting in the center of the main lobby, where the thousands that pass through the hotel each day will see it and know that the nurserymen of the country are at hand.

It is recommended that, notwithstanding the capacity of the New Yorker, those planning to attend the convention make their reservations early.

Trade Exhibition.

Even before the diagrams and application blanks were sent out, it is reported that the advance orders and requests for space had taken up about one-third of the booths available for trade exhibits. The spaces, all conveniently located adjacent to the meeting room, range from 8x8 feet to about twice that in size and from \$25 to \$50 in price. This figure includes an attractive set-up with gold and dark blue draperies and a uniform sign.

First come, first served in reserving exhibit space; so the enterprising nurseryman or supply dealer will do well to make his application to F. M. Schmidt, Millburn, N. J., without delay.

Registration.

As usual, registration will be in charge of Secretary Sizemore, who will have badge books for all A. A. N. members and regular identification badges for all nurserymen attending—for all are welcome. A reception committee, its members easily identifiable, will be on hand to break the ice and make folks feel at home.

Through the generosity of the several eastern nurserymen's organizations, various individuals and many cooperating agencies and establishments, it is going to be able to keep the registration cost for all members and visitors down to a surprisingly low figure. Upon registering and paying his fee of \$3.50 or \$4 or whatever is finally decided upon, each nurseryman will receive a book of coupons covering the various trips and recreational features, including the annual banquet. In this way, those attending may enjoy sights and experiences which, under ordinary conditions, would cost anywhere from \$12 to \$15 or more without any of the enjoyable sociability that invariably marks an A. A. N. convention.

Register promptly on arrival, buy your ticket book, put aside the cost of your return ticket (unless you have bought it in advance) and you can almost forget the matter of expense during the four days of the convention. And, of course, if you find any time on your hands, all New York will be just outside the hotel, waiting to give you the time of your life.

It is probably best not to say too much about the arrangements made to help the visitors enjoy themselves. The element of surprise will be part of the fun. However, just as a few tips: There are plenty of fine nurseries within 100 miles of the hotel. You are not going to be taken on a long, dusty ride to see as many as possible in a few hours. But if there are any that you particularly want to visit, simply apply to the reception committee or convention headquarters and you will either be taken out there or given full directions how to reach them most comfortably and conveniently.

Entertainment.

As it is, New York wants the visiting nurserymen to see some of the beauty of the metropolitan district as it has been created with the help of nursery stock and horticultural enthusiasm and skill. This means the homes and gardens of the people, the parks and parkways and playgrounds, the settings of great buildings and even the plantings upon the roofs and terraces of those structures.

The Monday trip, prior to the opening of the convention, will be a ride through the metropolis and out over boulevards of loveliness to one of the most remarkable printing establishments in the country, where ultramodern machinery for the production of beautiful magazines is housed among acres of beautifully landscaped gardens. Here visitors will see how magazines are made, will enjoy a luncheon as guests of the publishers and meet on a basis of friendly informality many of the outstanding figures in garden art and literature who are contributing so much to the knowledge and appreciation and use of plant materials.

The two intensive business sessions of Tuesday will make a free and easy, informal banquet a welcome relaxation. Good food, gratifying refreshments and enjoyable entertainment will climax a day that is likely to make history for the industry and the A. A. N.

After a morning devoted to the marketing agreement, the visitors will be ready Wednesday afternoon for another entertainment high spot—a visit de luxe to the wonders and delights of Jones' Beach State park, which has been described as the equal of the finest private bathing club in the country. Everything of the best, perfectly managed by the capable state police under Park Commissioner Moses' direction, and if, as seems probable, there is a full moon about that time, you will have thrills to live long in your memory.

Lastly, the trip to Radio City cannot be described in advance. Some may say, what has it to offer to a meeting of nurserymen? Well, millions of people of all industries and stations in life are visiting Radio City and marveling at it every year. A visit to New York without seeing this structure and its wonders, including some astounding nursery plantings, would be incomplete.

Of course, you can probably get,



Lester C. Lovett.
(Pres., American Assn. of Nurserymen.)

while in New York, anything that your heart may desire and your pocketbook encompass. However, to save time and to avoid missing any of the fun to be provided, don't forget to bring your bathing suit.

For the Ladies.

Full provision will be made for the entertainment of the ladies attending the convention at such times as they may not wish to attend the business sessions. Needless to say, New York offers a multitude of attractions and interests to meet the tastes and needs of all; the local reception and arrangements committee will at all times be glad to make suggestions and give directions as to where to go, what to see, etc.

As noted, the Ladies' Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Ollie Hobbs is president, will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, July 18, at 9 a. m., after a breakfast to be arranged by the local committee.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a special luncheon, there will be a theater party for the ladies, probably at the great Radio City music hall.

Thursday afternoon, after the adjournment of the convention, the ladies are invited on the tour of Radio City.

The Business Sessions.

Left to the last are the business sessions, because, of course, they are the most important element of all and should receive the most emphasis. Beginning with Mayor La Guardia, there will be a steady program of notable speakers and of reports full of meat and significance. There is not one that any nurseryman can afford to miss. All sessions are to be held in the ballroom on the mezzanine floor. And, remember, all nurserymen are invited to this, the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen.

The detailed program follows:

MONDAY, JULY 16.

- 9:30 A.M.—All-day trip. Buses provided for all. Via Fifth Avenue, Central park and Bronx parkway to and through Westchester park system with stop at Mohantic. Thence to Greenwich, Conn., to home of House and Garden to inspect printing plant and beautiful gardens, enjoy lunch and meet prominent garden writers and horticultural authorities as guests of House and Garden. Leave about 3 p.m. for Playland, at Rye, N. Y., where visitors can swim, enjoy various diversions, dine and return at whatever time they choose.
- 8:30 P.M.—Annual meeting, American Protective Association, C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y., secretary.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

- 9:00 A.M.—Business session called to order. Invocation. Welcome, by Fiorello La Guardia, mayor of the city of New York. Response, by Walter W. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky. President's address, by Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J. Announcements, by T. Raymond Rice, chairman, arrangements committee. Report of secretary-treasurer and traffic manager, Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo. Address—Richardson Wright, secretary of the Horticultural Society of New York, editor and author, and introduction by him of leaders of horticultural activities.
- 2:00 P.M.—Report of special committee on revitalization of A. A. N., by E. H. Costich, chairman, Westbury, N. Y. The full privileges of the floor will be accorded to any nurseryman with constructive views and suggestions to offer on this highly important subject.
- 3:00 P.M.—Address, by B. Y. Morrison, chief of the office of plant introductions, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- 7:00 P.M.—Annual banquet, in grand ballroom. With entertainment such as New York can provide. Few, if any, remarks (no speeches). Dancing. Just a jolly, enjoyable good-will get-together.
- (Price of banquet is included in the one registration fee charged every member and visitor, which will probably not exceed \$4.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

- 9:00 A.M.—Annual meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary, A. A. N., at breakfast to be arranged by convention arrangements committee. Place to be announced.
- 9:00 A.M.—Business session. Report on national marketing agreement, by Clarence O. Sieben-thaler, chairman of Nurserymen's National Planning Committee, Dayton, O.
- 10:00 A.M.—Address by Porter R. Taylor, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- 2:00 P.M.—Trip by special train and busses to the famed Jones' beach, Long Island, on the Atlantic ocean. Magnificent swimming, every kind of recreation, swimming exhibitions and other features. Round-trip ticket provided, good for return by any desired train. Long Island R. R. station two minutes' walk from hotel via private entrance and tunnel.
- 8:30 P.M.—Meeting of regional and state affiliated organizations' delegates to nominate officers and recommend a place of meeting for 1935.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

- 9:00 A.M.—Business session. Report of advertising committee, by W. W. Hillenmeyer, chairman, Lexington, Ky. Report of legislative committee, by William Flemer, chairman of Nurserymen's N. J. Report of quarantine committee, by Albert F. Meehan, chairman, Dresher, Pa. Report of committee on state nurseries, by E. C. Hilborn, chairman, Valley City, N. D. Report of necrology committee. Synopsis of other committee reports. Old business. New business. Election of officers and selection of meeting place for 1935. Adjournment.
- 3:00 P.M.—Tour of Radio City or Rockefeller Center, one of modern wonders of the world. View from the second tallest building in the world; trip through the studios of stations WEAJ and WJZ during broadcasting operations; British Empire building and La Maison Francaise with their roof gardens. An hour and one-half of amazing revelations of the results of modern science and art.
- (Admission included in general registration fee. Those making the tour should assemble at Radio City, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth street, according to detailed instructions given during convention.)

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY!

The Hotel New Yorker, where the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen is to be held July 16 to 19, has placed at the disposal of the association 200 minimum-priced rooms at \$3 per day single and \$2.25 per person double.

However, it was agreed between the hotel and executive committee that these 200 rooms must be taken up by reservation ten days before the convention takes place. It is further understood that if any of these 200 rooms have not been reserved up to ten days before the convention, the hotel will have the privilege of disposing of what is left of these 200 rooms.

Some members were disappointed at last year's convention in not securing rates offered by the hotel, but that was caused by a misunderstanding in not making reservations ahead of time. The executive committee this year, on account of code conditions, etc., has invited many nurserymen who do not belong to the association to attend the convention and take part in the discussion on code matters when it comes up. Therefore, there may be a shortage of rooms. Keep this in mind and make reservations early.

MAY EXPANDS RADIO AREA.

The broadcasting service of the May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., will be improved as a result of favorable action by the federal radio commission on its application for an increase in day power to two and one-half kilowatts.

An application also was filed by the seed and nursery company for an increase in night power from 500 watts to one kilowatt, but it has been de-

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

cided to hold a hearing before acting thereon.

Increases in power have the effect of widening the service area of a radio station, and it sometimes happens that this expansion runs into the broadcasting band of other stations. The purpose of hearings is to determine whether operators of the stations where such a result is possible, object. G. H. M.

JOSEPH F. MARTIN TO EXPAND.

The Joseph F. Martin Co., Painesville, O., has been formed for the purpose of adding a seed business to the thriving enterprise hitherto carried on as the Joseph F. Martin Perennial Nurseries.

The president, Joseph F. Martin, began his nursery career at the age of 12. In his early years he worked through all departments of the nursery and greenhouse business. After nineteen years of serving the interests of others, Mr. Martin established a business under his own name in 1919. He has an established reputation as an expert propagator of perennials, numbering among his customers thousands of seedsmen, florists, landscapers and nurserymen. Mr. Martin's knowledge of perennials will be of immense assistance to his customers in the new seed department of the business.

P. C. Pratt, who will have active charge of the seed business, has had twenty-one years' experience in seeds. After leaving Michigan Agricultural College, he started in 1913 with S. M. Isbell & Co., Jackson, Mich. Eight years later he went with the Templin-Bradley Co., Cleveland, leaving that company in June, 1934, to become associated with Mr. Martin in this new enterprise. Mr. Pratt's experience in the seed business covers flower and vegetable seed, lawn seed, insecticides, fertilizers and miscellaneous supplies.

Mr. Pratt is spending the latter part of June and early July in California inspecting the various seed crops and selecting the best of the standard strains and novelties to offer the Joseph F. Martin Co. customers in 1935.

The business will be conducted from the main offices and warehouses of the company at Painesville, O. Catalogues covering both the nursery and seed departments will be issued at seasonal dates.

COCONUT GROVE PALMETUM.

The Coconut Grove palmetum, established by Colonel Robert H. Montgomery at Coconut Grove, in the summer of 1932, is located on a tract of some seventy acres, which contains every type of land to be found in south Florida. It includes a sizable area of tropical jungle, called hammock land, several acres of mango and citrus groves, and some sixteen acres of marl and muck land; the rest is sandy and rocky pine-land.

It is in, probably, the most frost-free region on the mainland of the United States. During the last five years there has been no temperature recorded lower than 36 degrees Fahrenheit. The high shade temperature for this period is 98 degrees, with a summer average between 75 and 90 and a winter average between about 60 and 80.

The property overlooks Biscayne bay and is located on Old Cutler road, about

REACH ALL A. A. N. MEMBERS

(and several thousand other nurserymen)

IN THE CONVENTION NUMBER OF THE

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The biggest issue of the year—and the most widely and thoroughly read—will be the July mid-month issue of *The American Nurseryman*, which will contain a complete report of the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at New York. That event, according to Secretary Sizemore, will be the best attended in several years, and the preparations indicate an event unparalleled in trade interest for some time.

SEEK STOCK

The demand for stock this spring, the consequent shortages, the damage by drought to lining-out stock and the prospect of better buying ahead are sending the buyers to seek sources of new supplies. Tell them what you have—the Convention Number will be read now and kept for reference later. An advertisement in that issue will do double work for you. Regular rates apply.

BUY EQUIPMENT

The best selling season for several years, the spring of 1934 has enabled nurserymen to turn stock into cash. Funds are available to buy equipment and supplies to replace the toll taken the past few seasons. Now is the time to reach the trade—here is the quickest and cheapest means to do so.

Mail copy to reach the publisher by July 10.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
508 S. Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

seven miles from the village of Coconut Grove.

Colonel Montgomery secured from nurserymen and others throughout the state of Florida large specimens of every palm known to be growing in Florida. These, about 1,000 specimens, comprising about 150 species, have all been successfully transplanted to the palmetum. Soon after the palmetum was established, an intensive and extensive correspondence for the exchange and purchase of seed was started. During the past two years, approximately 900 different lots of palm seed have been received from foreign sources. The list of foreign correspondents who have furnished palm seed to the palmetum numbers slightly over 200. In the plants grown from seed sent in by these people, there are some 175 species, swelling the total number of species in the palmetum to some 325. These 325 species represent more than 100 different genera of palms, palm relatives and cycads.

Plants from practically every part of the tropics are represented in this collection. Colonel Montgomery is working aggressively to secure more correspondents and seed of more species of palms from throughout the tropics. Scarcely a day passes without the arrival of the seed of at least one species.

Colonel Montgomery's idea is to secure as large a collection of palms as is possible, to test these under Florida con-

ditions and to make as much use of them as it is possible to do. Complete records are kept of each and every introduction, together with information re-

garding its growth, habits, its speed of growth, etc. The palmetum has a permanent staff of a superintendent, a propagator and seven laborers.

Hello, Everybody!

It will be great to meet all of you old Nurserymen at the Convention in New York this year. I want to see all of you there and talk to my old friends again. I believe some mighty interesting things will be discussed at this year's meeting.

Incidentally, while the Convention is so near to Maryland, drop in on us here at our Nursery in Westminster. I'd like to see everybody stop by, especially you fellows from the west. You all have my heartiest invitation.

Don't forget to look me up at the Convention.

Best Wishes,

J. E. STONER

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY
Westminster, Md.

Plantings at World's Fair

Detailed Description of Individual Firms' Work

HOME GARDEN AT FAIR.

Vaughan's Has Practical Planting.

A home garden, featuring practicality with beauty of design, is the contribution of Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, to the plantings that are a part of the horticultural exhibition at A Century of Progress in Chicago. An area approximately 85x85 feet is covered, but the plan, partially shown in the accompanying illustration, can be adapted to the usual rectangular back yard of almost any size. The design is by Kenneth Wright Bangs, landscaper of Arlington Heights, Ill. The planting material is from Vaughan's nursery department at Western Springs, Ill.

The view reproduced shows a creeping bent sod lawn, a rustic arbor along one side and part of the border plantings consisting of trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals. Grapevines cover the arbor, which has a screen on the outside of *Crataegus coccinea*, faced with Copper King cannas.

The front curve of the side border on the left of the lawn exhibits such desirable shrubs as *Hydrangea quercifolia* and *Pyracantha Lalandii*. Splendid specimens of *Juniperus Pfitzeriana* and *Taxus cuspidata capitata* are also here. At the side, evergreens at intervals provide backgrounds for masses of pansies and other small flowering plants. English ivy is shown as a ground cover.

Back Planting.

The planting across the back illustrates the effective use of shrubs and evergreens in the perennial border. *Juniperus Cannartii* and *Schottii*, *Pinus Mughus* and *Evonymus alatus compactus*

are used here. *Philadelphus Virginale* flanks *Kolkwitzia amabilis*. The remainder of the space is given to delphiniums, Siberian irises and lower-growing flowers. Round *Mugho* pines mark the exit to the flagstone service area at one side.

Unseen in the picture is a double row of specimen pear trees along a path at the right. These serve as backgrounds for the border plantings of perennials and annuals along the turf and path. Included among the subjects here and elsewhere in the border are *Shasta daisy*, *Alaska Supreme*, *Wrexham delphiniums*, *Hemerocallis Thunbergii*, hardy *chrysanthemums*, *Clematis recta grandiflora*, *Lobelia Blue Basket*, *Gaillardia grandiflora*, *Petunia White Cloud*, *Platycodon Mariesii Blue*, *Pyrethrum uliginosum*, *Thalictrum adiantifolium* and many others.

Violas have an especially pleasing effect. *Jersey Gem* gives a rich appearance among the branches of the *Pfitzer* junipers. *Apricot* is distinctive in groups. *V. tricolor* forms an interesting diminutive border subject.

Cutting Garden.

Another feature of the planting that is not visible in the illustration is the hedge-inclosed cutting garden that adjoins the brown-stained tool house, which might also be a garage or tea house on a lot. Trees frame the structure and also provide height at the corners of the garden. Pin oaks and American lindens are used in specimen sizes. The European mountain ash, *Sorbus aucuparia*, is also noted among the trees, in addition to the many evergreen items.

Each of the small beds along a central path in the cutting garden, which might also be a vegetable patch, con-

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

tains plants of one of the recent novelties. Included are *Scabiosa House's* Giant Hybrids, *Marigold Fire Cross*, *Stokesia cyanea*, *Bodger's Scarlet Gleam* and *Golden Gleam* double nasturtiums, *Nasturtium Double Gleam Hybrids*, *Petunia Pink Gem*, *Verbena gigantea alba* and *Gerbera Jamesonii*.

ALPINE PLANT GARDEN.

Shown by Toole at World's Fair.

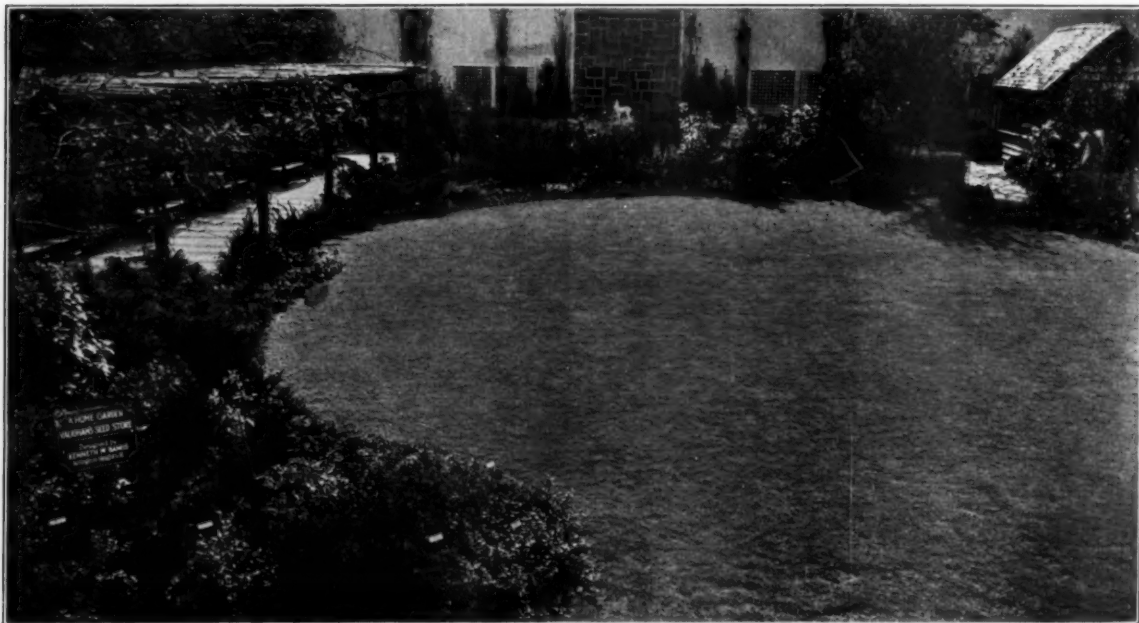
A splendid demonstration of what can be done with alpine and herbaceous perennials in a planting is provided by W. A. Toole, of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wis., on the grounds of the Horticultural building at the 1934 world's fair at Chicago. The garden, located near the north wing of the exhibition building, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

An herb garden, the planting of a stony slope on which is a summerhouse and the treatment of the margins of a pool are among the conspicuous features. Only material which is reliably hardy and has distinct garden merit is on display. Inquiries of visitors concerning the planting are answered by W. H. Beckstrom, representing the firm.

Herb Planting.

The garden has an entrance at one corner, from which a curving flagstone path leads to the summerhouse at the back through a lawn with irregular boundaries. The herb planting, at the east end, reflects the renewed interest in these subjects. Here, when in bloom, the clumps of chives, *Allium Schönsprassum*, were conspicuous, the leaves, but not the rosy lilac flowers, being familiar to many. This subject seems worthy of more extended use.

In addition to the chives, the herb group contains a varied collection of thymes. Included are *T. citriodorus*, with lemon-scented leaves; *nitidus*, which grows into a 4 to 6-inch upright plant with sage green leaves; *Serphyl-*



Home Garden Featured by Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, among Plantings at A Century of Progress.

lum, a creeper with lilac flowers; *Serphyllum coccineum*, also a creeper, with crimson flowers; lanuginosus, the woolly thyme, and *argenteo-marginatus*, the variegated thyme. All are adapted to rock gardens. Other herbs are *levisticum*, from which celery salt is derived; *Origanum Majorana*, marjoram, and *Mentha spicata*, spearmint.

The border at the east also contains many old and new perennials. *Pentstemon grandiflora* offers contrast to *P. pubescens pygmaeus*. *Achillea millefolium roseum* creates patches of red. *Lysimachia punctata* and *Fraseri* add touches of yellow to the scene. *Armeria Lauchiana* shows its carmine buttons and grass-like leaves. *Achillea Ptarmica* suggests daintiness. *Statice dumosa* makes itself seen with tinted white blooms.

Terrace Planting.

The rocky terrace below the summer-house displays *Viola Jersey Gem*, *Artemisia frigida*, *Linum perenne*, *Sedum sarmentosum*, *S. Middendorffianum*, *S. Ellacombianum*, *S. spectabile*, *S. spectabile variegata*, *S. acre* and *S. spurium*; *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Herniaria glabra*, the little known *burdwort*, and *Campanula carpatica*. Here also are *Dianthus superbus*, *D. Winteri*, *everblooming*; *D. deltoides*, *D. arvernensis*, and *D. plumarius*. *Dianthus mæsiacus* is a new seedling.

At the west end of the garden lies a pool, in which aquatics are growing. Around the margins can be seen *hemerocallis*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Sedum sarmentosum*, *Nepeta Mussini* and a few deciduous shrubs and evergreens that are in keeping with the scene. Specimens of the Garry-nee-Dule strain of hybrid delphiniums here are worthy of special mention. A white form is to be found among these. At the front, *Aquilegia flabellata nana alba* flowered about mid-June and promised attractive foliage clumps until fall.

Toole Dioramas.

In the exhibition hall, Toole's has created two interesting dioramas. A Swiss mountain scene is suggested in one of



Alpine Garden of W. A. Toole at Fair Has Rare Plants to Attract Interest.

THE KRIDER NURSERIES, INC.

Middlebury, Indiana

Offer the trade for Fall Delivery

PEONIES

100 varieties at

\$5.00 per 100

3 to 5 eyes

Complete line
EVERGREENS

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Horticultural Grounds

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A Century of Progress

These gardens were designed by
A. J. Vocke, Tippecanoe City,
Ohio. His genius in gardening
makes them outstanding.

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PHLOX

30 varieties
field-grown at

\$5.00 per 100

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PERENNIALS

6 Miles of drives through 400 acres
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these, the planting being on two slopes in front of a large painted background, depicting alpine peaks. To obtain the proper effect, a reversal of the usual scheme was followed, the larger subjects being placed in the foreground at the sides and the smaller specimens toward the back, as though in the distance. Among the materials used are *sempervivums*, *edelweiss*, *Artemisia frigida*,

violas, *Trollius Ledebouri* and *europæus*, *Stachys lanata* and *thymus*. *Lonicera Albertii* and evergreens make up the larger subjects.

The second scene reproduced is a swamp, with higher ground at one side. This setting, with its ferns and wild flowers, is said to be typical of the natural scenery near Baraboo. *Cypripedium spectabile* has been shown in bloom. Solomon's-seal, jack-in-the-pulpit, part-ridge berry, baneberry, rattlesnake plantain and meadow rue are also represented. The ferns include maidenhair fern, the lady fern, ostrich fern, walking fern, bladder fern, Clayton fern and the sensitive fern.

CREDIT TO A. J. VOCKE.

In the article of June 15 in *The American Nurseryman* under "Krider Exhibits at Fair" one important item was left out. When we took over the beautifying of this particular tract, we realized that we had an unusual proposition due to the lay of the land and the peculiar condition of the soil, and we secured the services of one of the best landscape men in this section of the country, A. J. Vocke, of Tippecanoe City, O., to design our diversified garden. To Mr. Vocke's genius in gardens we owe all the success which we have obtained in this garden. Mr. Vocke designed the entire layout and personally supervised the planting. The mushroom tea house, desert sundial and many other features in the garden are original with him.

The Krider Nurseries, Inc.
Vernon H. Krider, Gen. Mgr.

Annual Exhibition of Peony Society

Despite Unfavorable Conditions, Minnesota Growers Staged a Large and Creditable Show at St. Paul

Despite the poorest growing season in years, exhibitors at the thirty-first annual show of the American Peony Society were able to stage a most creditable exhibition recently at the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn. As is usually the case at these so-called national shows, local growers provided most of the stock shown and carried off most of the prizes, which, like those at similar exhibitions in the last few years, have been without money value.

Outstanding displays were not limited to strictly commercial growers, except, perhaps, in the classes calling for large numbers of blooms, and many awards were taken by quasi professionals; that is, those who are not amateurs, yet not commercial growers. Members of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society, Minnesota Garden Flower Society, Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the Ramsey County Garden Club were the backbone of the exhibition.

The show, held June 21 and 22, was staged in the large hall of the auditorium, which was tastefully decorated with greens. A central feature was a huge foliage plant group erected by Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul; from this center radiated the tables on which the peonies were displayed. The layout was arranged by Paul Bass, of Holm & Olson, Inc.

At the far end of the hall was an elevated stand, where an orchestra played afternoons and evenings.

Show Seedlings.

Chief interest for trade visitors was in the seedlings, a fairly large number of which were on display. The society's gold medal and the American Home achievement medal were awarded to Col. J. C. Nicholls, Ithaca, N. Y., for his white seedling, named Harry F. Little. The society's silver medal was awarded to A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn., for a pink seedling, No. D82, to be named Diadem.

As at the national show at A Century of Progress, Chicago, last year, A. B. Franklin merited recognition on a number of his seedlings. In addition to the silver medal for Diadem, he was awarded honorable mention for D100, D28, D31 and G247; D100 is a pale pink, D28 another pale pink to be named Minuet, D31 a pink and G247 a light pink.

Repeating his performance of last year, Judge C. W. Bunn, White Bear Lake, Minn., won the James Boyd memorial silver medal offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the most distinguished peony entry. Judge Bunn had set up a long table with a display of more than 100 vases of splendid blooms of named varieties, and this table was one of the attractions of the show.

The best one specimen bloom, representing the best flower in the show, was judged to be Hansina Brand, exhibited by Mrs. A. S. Gowen, St. Paul, to whom was awarded the B. H. Farr medal.

For a collection of 100 named va-

rieties and not less than eighty, semi-double or double, one bloom each in separate containers, the Brainerd Nursery, Brainerd, Minn., was awarded first prize; the collection included some of the older and many of the newer varieties. Second prize in this class was awarded to the Pfeiffer Nursery, Winona, Minn.; not all of the blooms in this collection were at their best at judging time, but they opened up beautifully later. Third prize was awarded to the display of A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens, St. Paul.

In the class calling for a collection of twenty named varieties, semidouble or double, three blooms each in separate containers, the Brainerd Nursery won first prize; Brand's Peony Farms, Inc., Faribault, Minn., won second prize, and the Pfeiffer Nursery won third.

William Anderson, North St. Paul, was awarded first prize in the class calling for ten named varieties, semidouble or double, three blooms each in separate containers. R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, won second prize, and Brand's Peony Farms, Inc., won third.

For a collection of not less than ten, nor more than twenty Japanese varieties, named, one bloom each in separate containers, Brand's Peony Farms, Inc., was awarded first; the Pfeiffer Nursery was awarded second, and A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens received third.

Color Classes.

Awards made in the classes calling for blooms according to color were as follows:

Ten white, one named variety, semidouble or double—William Anderson, first, on Solange; Pfeiffer Nursery, second, on Mrs. Frank Beach, and Brainerd Nursery, third.

Ten light pink, one named variety, semidouble or double—Brainerd Nursery, first, on Reine Hortense; Pfeiffer Nursery, second, on Myrtle Gentry.



Hansina Brand, Best Flower in Show.

try, and R. C. Schneider, third, on Sarah Bernhardt.

Ten dark pink, one named variety, semidouble or double—Brainerd Nursery, first, on Souvenir de Louis Bigot; Pfeiffer Nursery, second, on Rachel, and William Anderson, third, on Souvenir de Louis Bigot.

Ten red, one named variety, semidouble or double—Betty Jane Harris, Duluth, first, on official; Mrs. B. L. Kimball, Duluth, second, and Brainerd Nursery, third, on Mary Brand.

Three white specimen blooms, one named variety, semidouble or double—R. C. Schneider, first, on Solange; Arthur Anderson, St. Paul, second, on Solange, and Pfeiffer Nursery, third, on Mrs. Frank Beach.

Three light pink specimen blooms, one named variety, semidouble or double—L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul, first, on Hansina Brand; Pfeiffer Nursery, second, on Myrtle Gentry, and Brand's Peony Farms, Inc., third, on Hansina Brand.

Three dark pink specimen blooms, one named variety, semidouble or double—L. W. Lindgren, first, on Martha Bulloch; Brainerd Nursery, second, on June Day, and A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens, third, on Mme. Boulanger.

Three red specimen blooms, one named variety, semidouble or double—R. C. Schneider, first, on Philippe Rivroir; Brainerd Nursery, second, and A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens, third, on Victoire de la Marne.

Other Collections.

For a collection of double peonies rating 8.5 or over, one bloom to a vase, limited to thirty varieties, Mrs. A. S. Gowen was awarded first prize. R. C. Schneider won second, and the Pfeiffer Nursery won third. There were no entries in the class for tree peonies.

L. D. Glascock, Ellwood, Ill., received a second prize for a collection of early-flowering hybrids derived from officinalis, Wittmanniana, etc. There was no first award. For six blooms, one named variety, especially suited for garden attraction, shown in one container, a second prize was awarded to F. T. Howes, St. Paul, and a third prize to Mrs. H. B. Tillotson, Eureka.

The Pfeiffer Nursery was given a second prize for a collection of varieties originated by A. M. Brand. Mrs. A. S. Gowen received first for a collection of not more than ten varieties originated by A. M. Brand; the Pfeiffer Nursery was awarded second in this class.

T. E. Carpenter, St. Paul, won first prize in the class calling for a basket arrangement of peonies, the basket not to exceed twenty inches in diameter; the Pfeiffer Nursery won second, and A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens won third.

In the class for an arrangement in vase, bowl or other container, T. E. Carpenter was again winner of the first prize. Mrs. J. M. Sellwood, Duluth, Minn., was awarded second, and A. J. Wilkus' Riverview Gardens won third.

Trade Booths.

On three sides of the huge auditorium were trade exhibitors' booths, all fairly uniform in shape and decoration. Included among the exhibitors were the following:

J. V. Edlund, White Bear Lake, Minn., showed a large number of peonies in vases and baskets, all labeled, against a background of palms and ferns.

L. R. Fischer Nursery, Minneapolis, Minn., staged a garden with evergreens, perennials in bloom and peonies; the whole was edged with rocks.

Brand Peony Farms, Inc., Faribault, Minn., featured Brand varieties of peonies against a background of evergreens.

F. W. Topel, St. Paul, set up a small exhibit showing a beautiful vase of roses, around which



View of One Side of St. Paul Auditorium During Annual Exhibition of American Peony Society.

were vases of lilies. The background was provided by clobotinus.

Rose Hill Nursery, St. Paul, showed a miniature model of a landscape plan for a home.

The Riverview Gardens of A. J. Wilkus, St. Paul, had a booth in which were shown, in addition to large baskets of peonies, many small containers with cacti, succulents and rock garden plants.

R. L. Gould & Co., St. Paul, had on display Vigoro and garden supplies.

Pfeiffer Nursery, Winona, Minn., showed many peonies in containers and prominently displayed the large cup won for the most comprehensive display at the Minneapolis iris show in 1932.

Bob White Mills, Inc., Duluth, Minn., displayed various packages of Gromor, a plant food. Sperry Office Furniture Co., owned by T. E. Carpenter, one of the hardest workers for the show, displayed some of its furniture and provided a resting place for the weary.

Credit for Workers.

The success of the show in spite of the disheartening weather conditions during the growing season and also in spite of the Shriners' convention which was being held in the Twin Cities the same week was the result of hard work on the part of many members of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society.

Doing much of the work for the society, which is headed by G. H. Greaves, president, and A. J. Wilkus, vice-president, were L. R. Fischer, Minneapolis; T. E. Carpenter, Paul Bass, Harry Lindgren, Mrs. A. S. Gowen and Mrs. John Taylor, St. Paul; John Kleitsch, Duluth, and A. M. Brand, Faribault.

PEONY SOCIETY'S MEETING.

Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the American Peony Society was held at the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., in connection with the banquet of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society, Thursday evening, June 21, during the thirty-first annual exhibition of the national society. The annual meeting of the board of the directors of the society, postponed earlier in the year, was held in the afternoon. W. G. DuMont, Des Moines, Ia., president of the A. P. S., presided.

W. G. DuMont; Harry F. Little, Camillus, N. Y., and W. H. Thurlow, West Newbury, Mass., were reelected directors of the society. It was an-

nounced that the board of directors had elected the following officers: President, Harry W. Claybaugh, Franklin, Pa.; vice-president, Charles F. Wassenberg, Van Wert, O.; treasurer, W. W. Cook, Clinton, Ia., and secretary, W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Ill. The membership of the society, once nearly 1,000, is now about 700.

Calls on Fans.

Immediately after the banquet tables were cleared, W. G. DuMont started the evening's session by calling on Harry R. O'Brien, Worthington, O., who defined the difference between a peony fan and iris fan. Lee R. Bonnewitz, Van Wert, O., now in good health after several years' illness, told of the evolution of a peony enthusiast, which was an account of his own experiences.

During the regular business session of the society, Treasurer W. W. Cook spoke of the financial difficulties of the organization and urged members to get new members in the society. Secretary Christman said that the minutes of previous meetings were published in the society's bulletin. Although the by-laws of the society stipulate that the meeting of the board of directors should be held in the state of New York, it was explained that this was impossible this year, because of expenses, and the directors met at St. Paul just preceding the annual meeting of the society.

New Classes in Schedule.

Mrs. M. F. Bates, Duluth, Minn., made a plea for the inclusion in the schedule for the next show of a class for the best red peony in the exhibition. She said that there is tremendous public interest in a red peony. W. W. Cook took up Mrs. Bates' idea and asserted that most people consider scarlet as the red peony. He said that there are just as good red peonies as there are pink or white and made a motion that the schedule committee be instructed to include a class for the red bloom at future shows.

An amendment to Mr. Cook's motion to make it an American red peony was made by Lee R. Bonnewitz, but this

was opposed by Charles F. Wassenberg and A. M. Brand; Mr. Brand said that Philippe Rivoire is not the best red peony and should not be considered so important as to limit the new class to American red varieties; he asserted that Philippe Rivoire might be the best in the showroom, but there are many other reds that are better in the field and garden. It was finally decided to provide a class for the best red peony in the show with no limitations. It was voted, also, to include a class for the best pink or white variety.

Lee R. Bonnewitz urged reinsertion in future show schedules of a class for the best six peonies of one kind in the show. It was voted to include such a class.

The banquet tables were decorated with splendid arrangements of peonies and other flowers provided by the Fischer Nursery, Minneapolis, Minn.

Visitors.

Among the visitors from outside the Twin Cities in attendance at the meeting and exhibition were:

Mrs. E. J. Berneche, Portland, Ore.
John M. Kleitsch, Duluth, Minn.
E. A. Napier, and wife, Chicago, Ill.
Richard F. Napier, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Bongers, Ottumwa, Ia.
A. M. Macaulay, Duluth, Minn.
W. G. DuMont, Des Moines, Ia.
A. M. Brand, Faribault, Minn.
W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Ill.
A. C. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Auten, Jr., Princeville, Ill.
C. F. Wassenberg, Van Wert, O.
Arthur F. Dahlberg, Albert Lea, Minn.
Lee R. Bonnewitz, Van Wert, O.
Mrs. M. F. Bates, Duluth, Minn.
Edward Trippel, O'Fallon, Ill.
Harry R. O'Brien, Worthington, O.
C. A. Pfeiffer, Winona, Minn.
L. E. Pfeiffer, Winona, Minn.

FORT WAYNE PEONY EVENT.

A peony show sponsored by the local garden clubs was held June 7 to 9 at Fort Wayne, Ind. Classes were open to commercial growers all over the country and to amateurs. A modernistic layout was planned for the show, which was well attended.

In the commercial section, the Thimlar Nursery, operated by Dr. J. Wiley Thimlar, was the winner of numerous prizes. The grand prize, a silver cup, was gained, and a gold medal was taken

with a collection of seventy-five named varieties. First prizes for twenty blooms of a variety were also won by the Thimlar Nursery in all classes entered. Officialis hybrids were included in other entries. Newer varieties of peonies were well represented.

Dr. Thimlar, who some years ago expanded his hobby of growing peonies and other flowers into a commercial enterprise, was recently elected president of the Fort Wayne Men's Garden Club and of the Fort Wayne Rose Society. He was also named chairman of the committee on roadside beautification and of the committee on men's garden clubs of the Indiana State Federation of Garden Clubs.

BOSTON PEONY EXHIBITION.

Drought Affects Quality.

The annual peony exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held June 14 and 15 in Horticultural hall, Boston, Mass. There was a good display of blooms, but the quality, owing to the dry season, was decidedly below par. Additional to peonies, there were other hardy herbaceous perennials, lilies, sweet peas, roses and other flowers.

As usual, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., were the largest exhibitors, occupying a large part of the main hall with their garden, which had beds in separate colors, the flowers being arranged in large receptacles sunk in peat moss. Cedars were freely used where backgrounds were necessary. This firm won for displays covering both 400

and 200 square feet, some of their finest flowers among the double varieties being Venus, James Kelway, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Gigantea, Reine Hortense, Cherry Hill, Marguerite Gerard, festiva maxima, Marie Jaquin, Secretary Fawkes, Souvenir de Louis Bigot and Solange, while among the single and Japanese varieties Tokio, Aureolin, Hesperus, Clairette, Pride of Langport and Rosy Dawn were outstanding.

Cherry Hill Nurseries Lead.

For twenty named varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries led, with W. C. Otis, Woburn, second. For six pink blooms, Thomas F. Higgins, Winchester, showing Walter Faxon, was first, and Cherry Hill Nurseries were second, with Lady Alexandra Duff. For six white blooms, Wilton B. Fay, West Medford, took both first and second with extra-fine blooms of Grace Loomis and Solange. For six red blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries won with Mons. Martin Cahuzac, R. G. Coumans, Newton, placing second with Karl Rosenfield.

For twelve named single blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries were again to the fore with fine clean flowers of Venus, L'Etincelante, Clairette, Hesperus, Lady Lillian Ogle, Prince Bismarck, Areos, Celeste Brochet, Black Prince and Rosy Dawn.

For six single and Japanese varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries won over T. F. Donahue, Newton Lower Falls, with Edward VII, The Dragon, Emma, Yeso, Jeffries Current Red and Ama-no-sode. A splendid group of Japanese peonies, not for competition, was shown by Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Osterville, Mass., for whom Thomas Milne is gardener. For six double white blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries once more won with Le Cygne, Jubilee, La Lorraine, James Kelway, Mrs. Shaylor Force and Frances Willard. T. F. Donahue was second. Cherry Hill Nurseries led also for six deep pink blooms, showing Gigantea, Sarah Bernhardt, Souvenir de Louis Bigot, Phyllis Kelway, Mons. Jules Elie and H. A. Hagen, with T. F. Higgins placing second. For six light pink blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries won over T. F. Donahue, showing Lady Alexandra Duff, Mignon, Thérèse, Reine Hortense, Pride of Essex and Mme. Jules Dessert.

Cherry Hill Nurseries also won for six red or crimson blooms and captured the silver medal of the American Peony Society, offered for the finest bloom in the show, with L'Etincelante, a fine single pink. George N. Smith, Wellesley, had a large display of peonies, while T. F. Donahue had a fine exhibit, including several fine yellow peonies.

For a group of hardy herbaceous perennials covering 100 square feet, W. N. Craig, Weymouth, was first, and the Harvard Botanical Gardens were second. He also won for a group covering twenty-five square feet and secured an award of merit for a display of *Buddleia alternifolia*. Mr. Craig received a silver medal for a collection of forty varieties and species of lilies; included were concolor, washingtonianum, philipinense formosanum, ten varieties of umbellatum, bulbiferum, Kelloggii, pardalinum, Ukeyuii and Rozeellii.

The weather was rainy the opening day, and the gross attendance fell somewhat short of that in 1933. Holding the summer shows during the middle of the week also affects the attendance, Saturday and Sunday shows being better patronized.

PEONY SHOW AT FAIR.

The exhibition hall of the Horticultural building at A Century of Progress offered a continuous showing of peonies during the week following June 16. Northbrook Gardens, Inc., Northbrook, Ill., operated by Paul L. Battey, furnished the stock exclusively, bringing about 15,000 blooms to the fairgrounds the opening day of the show and reserving a like quantity for later use in the cold-storage quarters at Northbrook.

The east side of the exhibition hall and the entrance were well filled with the displays, arranged in large baskets. Despite the drought that prevailed through the spring in the Chicago area, the blooms included many of fine quality, and the list of varieties was comprehensive.

Especially good flowers were noted among the following varieties: Mme. Jules Dessert, Mons. Jules Elie, Reine Hortense, Marie Crousse, Myrtle Gentry, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Richardson's Grandiflora, Hansina Brand, Vera, a dark coral red single; Phoebe Carey, Grover Cleveland, August Dessert and Christine. A seedling grown by the firm, an extremely double salmon pink flower, attracted considerable notice.

PEONY MANUAL SUPPLEMENT.

A. P. Saunders, a former secretary of the American Peony Society, has prepared a supplement to the peony manual edited by James Boyd, issued in 1928. The supplement contains a list of the recent varieties besides additions and corrections to the text of the manual. Furthermore, it brings the bibliography of the peony and the account of the activities of the society up to date.

The supplement is priced separately at 50 cents, but all manuals purchased from now on will contain the supplement, at no advance in price, \$3.15, postpaid.

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The 350-page manual entitled "Peonies," published by the American Peony Society, is now available at half of its original price of \$6.00.

This book is invaluable to every grower of peonies for the descriptive lists and check lists of the various types of peonies. An index of twenty pages lists all the peonies mentioned in the manual, a total considerably in excess of 3,000.

Articles on culture, diseases, marketing, exhibiting, breeding and other phases of peony production are by such outstanding authorities as James Boyd, Freeman Weiss, Harry F. Little, J. P. Saunders and John C. Wister.

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OBITUARY.

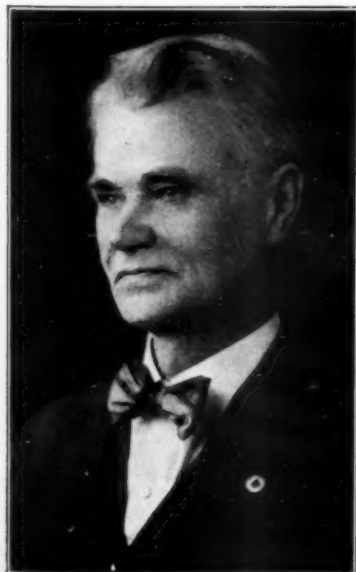
John F. Rosenfield.

In the midst of his beautiful gardens where some of his late peonies were still in flower and with a huge basket of blooms of one of his unnamed seedlings near him, which were the last flowers to gladden his vision in this world, John F. Rosenfield, one of the foremost peony specialists and hybridizers in this country during the past half-century, died at his home, 1925 La Fayette road, Indianapolis, Ind., June 16 at the age of 78.

Mr. Rosenfield was born in Christianastad, Sweden. He received his early education there and at the age of 14 accompanied his parents to America. They settled in Chicago. In 1882 he made his residence at West Point, Neb., and in 1884 he established the peony gardens and began his work with peonies. Early in his career he began hybridizing. Floral Treasure, Golden Harvest and others were among the productions that came into existence before the beginning of the present century. About 1903 he first discovered among his seedlings an unusually lovely deep crimson red, which was later propagated and named for one of his sons, Karl Rosenfield. This peony was introduced in 1908.

When the American Peony Society was organized in 1902, John Rosenfield became one of the charter members, being the third member to be registered. His gardens were maintained for commercial production at West Point until 1910, when they were moved to a location on the Lincoln highway west of Omaha, Neb. At that site they were maintained until 1917, when the land there was sold. At that time about 50,000 clumps of the choicest varieties were reserved and divided between himself and his living children, three of whom began independent careers in the peony business in 1919.

From among the stock reserved in 1917, a good part of the choicest varieties, together with the large stock of small seedlings, was transferred in 1919 to the present location of the gardens of



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the late J. F. Rosenfield at Indianapolis. From among these seedlings were selected twelve varieties, which were named and registered in the March, 1934, edition of the American Peony Society Bulletin. It was Mr. Rosenfield's plan to introduce and disseminate these new varieties in 1934.

In 1879 Mr. Rosenfield was married to Camilla Roos. The following children of this marriage survive: Reno, Des Moines, Ia.; Karl, San Francisco, Cal.; Stanley and Cedric, Kansas City, Mo., and Viola, New Augusta, Ind. Mr. Rosenfield's first wife died in 1898, and he and the children lived and worked together among the peonies until all of them were full grown and ready to start careers of their own. Mr. Rosenfield is also survived by a second wife, Josephine Murphy Rosenfield, whom he married in 1929. Funeral services were held at the home at 3 p. m. Monday, June 18. Burial was in the Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in this column of The American Nurseryman.]

Claude H. Swafford, Ashford, N. C. — Trade price list and descriptive circular of native orchids, lilies and rare plants from all parts of the United States. Clumps of the rare *Shortia galacifolia* are included in the perennial group. Seeds of trees, shrubs and wild flowers are mentioned. Plants are obtained from Montana, Oregon and Colorado, as well as from the Blue Ridge section. It is stated. Collecting extends from June 1 until frost. Sundries for soil conditioning, such as hemlock and pine peat, pine needles and hardwood leaf mold, are offered.

PHILIP WEAVER, vice-president of the Arkansas Nursery Association, died at his home at Prairie Grove, Ark., June 3. Funeral services were held June 5. Besides his widow, he is survived by five sons, four brothers and two sisters. For many years Mr. Weaver was owner and manager of a greenhouse and florists' business at Mineral Wells, Tex. He went to Arkansas in 1920.

Criticize Trade's Share in Road Planting

Nurserymen's Experiences with Contracts Let in Texas Considered Base for Complaint on Handling Program

One of the major projects of the Civil Works Administration and the Public Works Administration was to include the construction and beautification of public highways, parks and playgrounds, and money appropriated for this purpose was to go toward the employment of more labor and assist the industries supplying materials for such work so as to stimulate an improvement in business conditions.

Based on figures presented and data secured by a landscape architect of Texas concerning the actual results of the contracts let during the past season, money spent and results left to show for this expenditure, the above object has been defeated in many ways.

Mrs. C. B. Whitehead, landscape architect, Fort Worth, Tex., presented to the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association convention, at Tyler, June 14 and 15, the conditions surrounding this matter. Mrs. Whitehead stated approximately eighty thousand dollars had been spent during the past spring, of which she had handled approximately one-fifth, and she felt sure from her experience that little showing was left for the money expended.

In the first place, Mrs. Whitehead asserted, all planting lists were prepared by using only native trees and shrubs, without giving any consideration to the many available varieties of nursery-grown shrubs and shade trees offered in surplus by the nurserymen of the state, though much better success would have resulted from using nursery stock instead of native trees. She likewise expressed the views of the conservation department in trying to maintain the much-needed present forest trees and shrubs, and the contrary demand of the contractors on these projects to destroy their work.

It was reported that a statement was made by officials of the Texas highway department that "nursery stock was not available in sufficient quantities for highway beautification," which goes to say that these officials must not be informed, since there is a surplus of stock available at reasonable prices. And no one needs the assistance of the stimulated business more than the growers of this nursery stock.

Reference was made to the beautiful strip of landscaping along the roadside between Temple and Belton, where only good nursery-grown landscape material was used, and the excellent appearance it always gave. This was offered in comparison to the several planting projects recently completed, where no care was being given the plantings and the native stock failed to prove successful.

In several instances nurserymen mentioned they had been approached by division engineers for donations of trees and shrubs for landscaping in various locations, advising they did not have any funds available for purchases. Why should the nurserymen give their commodity (their bread and butter) to the highway department for landscaping, any more than the construction engineer should donate the sand for the concrete? If the nurseryman has put

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

This article concerns highway beautification under the present program and its benefit to the nursery business in Texas during the past season.

This topic was given considerable attention by the nurserymen attending the national convention last season, and we have noted in the trade papers where progress has been made in landscape plantings on the highways in various states.

Since Texas is such a large area and has had so many newly constructed highways during the past few years, many have expressed their interest in the highway beautification program.

This article is based on a report made by a landscape architect of this section as to highway beautification during the past season and the deplorable condition faced by the nurserymen in regard to supplying nursery stock instead of native plant materials called for on the planting lists.

We hope that you will invite further comments from members of the trade of other states and their suggestions as to remedying this situation.

W. C. Griffing.

his time, talent and expense into growing his products, why should he not be given a consideration for their value?

Reports are that the federal government is willing to advance each state one per cent of building or construction funds on highways for landscaping, and the state had agreed to match with an equal amount if voted favorably, which means that this work is being done for the public interest and by money voted by the public for such; therefore, it certainly is to the interest of the nursery growers to profit by the program.

If this money is to be spent with industries, why not let the nurserymen have it? Should the federal representative not be informed of this condition? Would it not be much more satisfactory for the highway department to issue plans with lists of stock most suitable for planting in that particular location, all nursery stock available being considered, which would give a fair and equal chance for all contractors to place intelligent bids? Would the government not profit by the results on expenditures being made?

Inasmuch as the maintenance of landscape plantings is an important feature, and it is to the interest of the horticultural interests of the state that such materials as are planted be given the right care and attention, the committee representing the horticultural interests of the state contacted the highway department, offering the members' services without charge as consultants on care and maintenance and as assistants in preparing plant lists suitable for the various sections, but no

recognition has been given to this offer. It seems when such beneficial assistance is offered, without recompense, just because of interest in the matter, that some appreciation would be expressed.

In the state of Texas alone the inventory of nursery products totals hundreds of thousands of dollars; every firm pays into the state each year hundreds of dollars of taxes, and all are stable business establishments working for the betterment and uplift of the country. Why should not these nurserymen, who have their total investment in nursery products, be favored with opportunities to supply the landscape materials for Texas highways? Is not Texas tax money being spent? Why use up and destroy our native growing material that is already planted out for the natural beauty of our state? Who is to profit by this action?

The whole attitude of the present plan needs to be changed; the planting lists need to be revised to use only nursery-grown available material, as adapted to the particular project or location where material is to be planted. If the department needs the assistance of the horticultural experts of the state, who have in many instances spent many years growing and testing all kinds of plants, this help is subject to call.

If the nurserymen were given but \$200 worth of business out of landscape contracts let totaling \$18,000 last spring, as stated by the contractor, why is it not time that the nurserymen made complaint of being omitted in the present outline of highway beautification programs?

LACE BUGS.

Many people assumed, after such an intense cold as the eastern part of the country had last winter, that the numbers of insect pests would be materially reduced. Those who harbored any such delusions know by this time that the crop of bugs was never heavier nor were their appetites ever better.

Among the pests that are unusually bad this season, although they are confined to broad-leaved evergreens, are the rhododendron lace bugs, which attack rhododendrons and kalmias, especially when growing in full sun. The damage is usually trifling when the plants are growing in shade. In recent years many thousands of rhododendrons and kalmias have been ruined by these insects.

For years growers seemed to assume that the browning of the leaves was due to the attacks of red spiders or dryness at the root, but in more recent years, since the deadly work has been more apparent and spraying has been quite generally done, these pests have been kept fairly well in subjection. If one spraying is given before the flowers open and another after they have passed, being sure to direct the liquid to the underside of the leaves, the insects will be kept well in check. Sometimes another spraying for a later brood may be needed early in August. These pests, working on the underside of the old leaves,

extract nearly all of the chlorophyll from them and the leaves have a burned or dying appearance. Almost any good contact spray will be found effective. Originally coming on Rhododendron maximum plants, the pests have a special fondness for the English hybrids. The bugs do not favor *R. carolinianum*. The rhododendron lace bugs are also troublesome in both Great Britain and Holland. In the latter country, where rhododendrons are planted closely and growth is luxuriant, it has been found necessary to cut the plants back hard to enable spraying to be effectively done.

Growers of chrysanthemums outdoors should be on the lookout for injury from the chrysanthemum lace bug, which often collects in vast numbers on the underside of the leaves. The lower older leaves are usually attacked first. Light green, almost white, irregular spots—where the chlorophyll has been eaten away—can be seen from above first. Later the leaves shrivel, turn brown and die. A good contact insecticide directed to the underside of the foliage will give control. However, several applications a few days apart may be necessary to clean up the pests, since many of the adults will fly away when you start to spray, returning later to reinfest the plants.

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PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS.

With the passing of the flowers of the philadelphus, or mock orange family, the bulk of the flowering shrubs are through blooming for the season. Any necessary pruning, shaping up of the plants, etc., should be done without delay, so that ample new wood will be made and have time to ripen in order to produce flowers another year. This treatment applies to such popular shrubs as syringas, loniceras, spiraeas, viburnums, stephanandras, exochordas, halesias, forsythias and others. The heading back or judicious pruning is best done right after blooming. There is more deadwood than usual this season, owing to the severe winter.

There are a number of later-blooming shrubs that will not require any pruning at this season; among them are the hydrangea, vitex, caryopteris, elsholtzia and althaea. Buddleia is another woody plant that flowers most of the summer, and the best treatment for the forms of variabilis like magnifica, is to head them back to the ground early each spring. There is one variety, however, of more recent introduction, *B. alternifolius*, that was in beautiful flower the middle of June this year. This buddleia blooms on the old wood, and every branch was a perfect mass of flowers, with not a trace of winter killing anywhere. This shrub needs considerable space. It does not grow so shapely as the older and better known buddleias, but it certainly makes a lovely object either as a specimen or in the shrubby border.

JAPANESE IRISES.

Late June and July is the season of the regal Japanese irises, far the loveliest of the entire iris family, rivaling orchids in their beautiful colors, which run through the various blue, white, pink and ruby red shades. There are no scarlet or yellow Japanese irises; the first color may be said to be missing from this branch of the iris family, and there are no pure yellow forms, but some yellow appears in the white and blue varieties, which adds to their beauty.

Iris *laevigata*, better known as Kaempferi, likes a rich soil, dislikes lime as does *I. sibirica* and prefers heavy supplies of moisture at the roots until after blooming, but does not even enjoy wet feet in winter as many imagine. Japanese irises do well in the open field, are first-rate border plants, bloom well even if never artificially watered and are plants no florist should be without. Old clumps can be divided and planting can be done any time after blooming if care is taken to head the foliage back well.

CONNECTICUT NURSERIES.

The annual report on the inspection of nurseries in the state of Connecticut gives a total of 362 in the 1933 list, an increase of eleven over 1932. Out of the number, 176 were of one acre or less, ninety were from two to five acres, thirty-seven from five to ten acres, forty from ten to fifty acres and nineteen fifty acres or more. The total acreage of all the nurseries was 4,645.

THE annual meeting of the Lake County Nurserymen's Association was held at Painesville, O., June 21. Prof. L. C. Chadwick, of Ohio State University, and F. G. Haskins, agricultural extension agent, were speakers at the session.

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Comments on Less Common Varieties

AMONG NEWER PERENNIALS.

Anemone italica Morning Glory, a worth-while addition, is a fine, rich dark blue in color, free and showy, and less likely to die out after flowering than the *Dromore* varieties; otherwise, it is similar in habit.

The *astilbe* group must be popular in Europe, judging by the large number of introductions. Certainly, they are colorful and effective when in flower and there is a need for them in our gardens. Gertrude Brix, vivid crimson red in color, is a real improvement on the popular *Granat*; *Avalanche* is a first-class white that does not turn greenish white, as the older varieties do; *Irene Rottsieper*, salmon pink, is one of the best in its color, and Prof. van der Wielen, pure white, is desirable and distinct, producing many drooping lateral sprays.

Among the showiest spring-flowering perennials, the *doronicum* is conspicuous with its daisy-like flower. Unfortunately, *doronicums* lack resistance to the hot dry summer conditions and are not always easily grown. The new variety, *Madame Mason*, somewhat resembles the old favorite, *caucasicum*, but is more robust, is free in flowering and will give better growing results where conditions are difficult.

The oriental poppy is being much improved through the efforts of plant breeders, but there are so many good new varieties that a selection is difficult.

Lula M. Neeley, ox blood red, is unquestionably one of the finest of these, and it is now available in reasonable quantity.

Wurtembergia, a scarlet red, and *Wunderkind*, carmine pink, look like permanent additions.

Stokesia cyanea has been a good summer stand-by, both as a cut flower and for the garden as a foreground plant. Occasionally, slight variations appear, which, however, are not sufficiently fixed, so that some of the varieties introduced have in a short time reverted to the original. *Stokesia lilacina grandiflora* is, I think, the exception. It is distinct. The flowers are large, are a fine lilac blue color, are five inches or more across and are carried in clusters of three or four on stems varying from eighteen to twenty inches in length. It is a grand-keeping cut flower and a variety that should stay put.

Among new *violas*, *Royal Blue* looks altogether desirable. *Purple Glory*, which is a great improvement on *Jersey Jewel*, is a fine thing. *Jersey Jewel* finds favor with many growers on account of its peculiarly vivid purple shade, and it is excellent as a hot weather variety, but *Purple Glory* is better in color, form, size and substance and much tidier in growing habit. Likely it will supersede *Jersey Jewel*. These types, of course, must be increased from division, and we should not overlook some of the varieties that come reasonably true from seeds, such as *Viola hybrida* *Apricot*, *Sutton's Golden Yellow* and *Sutton's Giant White*—almost in the pansy class. Nevertheless, they stand up well in summer and are much more attractive than the *cornuta* types extensively used. *Arkwright Ruby*, with small ruby crimson flowers, is a little gem and altogether

distinct. *Viola cornuta* *Little Gem* and *Lavender Gem*, selections from the famous *Jersey Gem*, can also be grown from seeds.

HARDY PINKS.

The hardy pinks are being gradually improved, although there are no new varieties that are conspicuously good. The following kinds are none the less highly desirable:

Beatrix, evidently not a true *plumarius* type, has flowers of a good shade of salmon pink and is free and continuous in flowering. This variety will be more in demand when better known.

Furst Bismarck, also of hybrid type, is the most satisfactory of the red shades.

Bristol Purity, pure white; *Bristol Maid*, pink, and *Bristol Jewel*, white with crimson markings, introduced some years ago, have proved satisfactory in every way, because they overcome the tendencies of the flowers of the double June pink to split or shatter during changeable weather.

Annie Laurie, a fine single variety, has extremely large flowers of a good soft shade of pink. The compact habit and tidy growth are commendable traits.

If greater permanence could be bred into the June pink group, and the straggly untidy habit of growth eliminated, there would be no limit to its uses.

JAPANESE ANEMONES.

Japanese anemones stand high in the estimation of the garden lover, notwithstanding the fact that early frosts in some sections are likely to destroy the plants just about the time they are ready to bloom. The variety *hupehensis*, not strictly a Japanese anemone, although often classified as such, has heretofore been the one dependable variety in this respect, always flowering freely in early September before killing frosts appear. Through crossing *hupehensis* with *japonica* varieties, an intermediate type is in the making that promises largely to overcome this fault.

September Charm, introduced two years ago, is one of these, and it has proved satisfactory in every way. It is in full flower about September 20, a lovely shade of pink, free and showy, with the more perfectly formed flower of the true *japonica* type, which is lacking in *hupehensis*. Two newer varieties from this same breeding line have been offered—*September Queen*, a semidouble of rosy red on the order of the old favorites, *rubra* and *Prince Henry*, but more erect in habit and extremely free in flowering, and *September Sprite*, essentially a miniature form of *hupehensis*, varying from light pink to mauve, but with small, dainty flowers and a neat, compact growing habit. It is so extremely free in flowering that the plant is a complete mass of blooms, an excellent subject for the rock garden or for front massing in the hardy border. These two anemones are also in full flower about September 15 and, like *September Charm*, have acquired some additional hardiness from the *hupehensis* parent.

Among the true *japonica* varieties, all

of European introduction, the following have proved highly desirable: *Snow Queen*, or *Louise Uthink*, large, semidouble, pure white flower; *Stuttgartia*, large, brilliant dark pink, semidouble; *Richard Ahrens*, fine single, with large, pure pink flowers, and *Buhler Kind*, double white, but fairly early and exceptionally strong in growth.

HARDY ASTERS.

Among hardy asters, an up-to-date collection should include *Barr's Pink*, easily the best of the *novi-belgii* type, and the following *novi-belgii* varieties, all of which are distinct in their habit, color or season of flowering: *Blue Gem*, rich true blue; *Ethel Ballard*, soft pink; *Maid of Athens*, rose-pink; *Queen Mary*, brilliant glistening blue; *Royal Blue*, intense shade of deep blue; *Royal Pink*, compact in growth and free and fine bright pink in color, and *Skyland's Queen*, not a true *novi-belgii* variety, but fitting in with the group. It should be more generally grown, because it invariably attracts attention in August, before the other asters are out, when we need something colorful and effective. It grows to an average height of two and one-half feet and is completely covered with bright blue flowers.

Aster hybridus luteus is altogether distinct. Its small, yellow flowers resemble those of the goldenrod and are produced in dense sprays in late August and early September, and although the color fades quickly on the plant, the variety is extremely valuable as a florist's cut flower if taken as the blooms open. The plant attains a height of two feet or better and, therefore, can be cut with good stems.

Aster lutetia, with a name easily confused with that of the foregoing, is an old variety that for some reason never attained the popularity it should. It grows to an average height of eighteen inches with about an equal spread and flowers from mid-August on, remaining an absolute mass of blooms for a long period. The variety makes a fine spot of lilac blue in the rock garden when color is needed; it is equally good for frontal massing in the hardy garden.

HARDY PHLOXES.

Many new varieties are being added to the group of hardy phloxes, some of which are really worth-while.

Elizabeth Campbell, a fine salmon pink, has without question been the most popular phlox ever introduced. Through overpropagation, however, it has lost its vitality and is not at all satisfactory. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to locate any quantity of the true *Elizabeth Campbell*. E. I. Farrington, recently introduced, makes a good substitute. It is an excellent grower, although a softer shade of salmon than *Elizabeth Campbell*.

Salmon Glow, the result of a cross between *Jules Sandeau* and *Elizabeth Campbell*, is a decidedly striking combination of salmon and flame-pink, with lighter tints at the center. The salmon color, however, is predominant. Like *Jules Sandeau*, this variety improves with age, the 3 and 4-year-old plants producing marvelous trusses. This is a good trait, because the majority of salmon phloxes are likely to deteriorate and lose color in the older clumps.

Albert Leo Schlageter is a striking variety, a strong grower, with huge pyramidal clusters of scarlet carmine

flowers. If it can overcome the handicap of an awkward name, it will attain popularity.

Saladin, although not new, is the best of all the orange scarlet varieties and the only one that is more or less resistant to sunburn.

Daily Sketch, salmon pink with vivid crimson eye, promises to be a popular variety, because of its large individual flowers and enormous trusses.

Rigoletto, dark carmine lilac with maroon shadings, is a different phlox, and its dwarf compact habit is good.

Rosenkavalier, rosy red, is distinct among red varieties.

Caroline Vandenberg is about the best of the lavender blue shades, and Camillo Schneider, the best true scarlet red.

There are altogether too many varieties of phloxes in circulation, and there is no good excuse for carrying a long list of varieties, many of which have outlived their usefulness. The following standard varieties are altogether worthwhile: Enchantress, salmon pink; Karl Foerster, orange scarlet; Jules Sandeau, fine pure pink, the plant improving with age; Mia Ruys, dwarf white; Milly (or Mrs. Milly van Hoboken), soft pink; Mrs. W. Van Beuningen, salmon red, having a desirable compact habit; Ethel Pritchard, lavender blue and lilac, and Africa, brilliant red.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The garden chrysanthemum is attaining a popularity proportionately far greater than that of any other group. It should, because through it alone our garden season is prolonged with an array of glorious color that neither light frosts nor inclement weather will seriously impair. The newer varieties, most of which are earlier-flowering, tend to advance the season, making a much longer display possible. With this in mind, the following varieties, not all new, by any means, are recommended and named in the order of their flowering. Keep in mind, however, that local conditions are often responsible for rather wide variations in this respect.

Where happily located, Aladdin flow-

ers splendidly from early August on, the first flowers varying from light to deep bronze, but the color increases in intensity as the season advances. Apparently, it requires a rich soil and early planting to get the full benefit of its unusually early-flowering trait.

Barbara Cumming, yellow with bronze shadings, commences blooming in late August and, notwithstanding its earliness, continues to make an effective display until severe frost.

Normandie, white changing to pink, and Yellow Normandie, a good yellow form, both bloom about September 15. September Queen, pure white, free-flowering, blooms about September 20.

Jean Cumming, with large white flowers of excellent substance, blooms about September 25. This is the best early white.

Donald Wells, with a large single pure white flower, having several rows of petals, flowers about September 25.

Crimson Splendor is vivid crimson red and of rather compact habit, with large semidouble flowers. This variety is the best in this particular color, flowering about September 25.

Provence is an old variety and an excellent one. The flowers are of good form and are a fine blending of soft pink, white and yellow; the plant, dwarf in growth and extremely free, blooms September 25.

October Girl, pink; Ruth Hatton, white, and R. Marion Hatton, yellow, all flower about October 1. These three are exceptionally free and desirable for color effect in the garden, also good for cutting purposes.

Vivid, a descendant from the old Autumn Glow, is much improved in color. It is a good shade of rosy red, comparable to the American Beauty color, a husky grower and decidedly conspicuous from October 1 on.

Jean Treadway is again distinct. The beautifully formed flower of much substance has a striking dark pink center, or eye, and when opened develops into an attractive shade of soft pink. It blooms October 1.

Frances Whittlesey, rich bronze and garnet, is just about the best selling chrysanthemum in the collection. It is a color that immediately catches the eye.

Somewhat later, about October 8, Gypsy Girl also attracts attention. It is semidouble, in color crimson, shading to chestnut crimson with a bronzy overtone. The variety is fine for cutting.

Ruth Cumming, although one of the oldest mentioned, retains its popularity, due largely to its distinct coloring—a combination of reddish bronze and terra cotta, that changes to a soft shade of bronze.

Dazzler is well named. It is of the single type, vivid red in color, with a bright yellow center; Dazzler is somewhat late in flowering.

Notwithstanding this fairly extensive selection and not overlooking many varieties not mentioned, there is still much room for improvement in the chrysanthemum. The first need is complete hardiness. With the possible exception of some of the extremely late-flowering varieties, there are few that can be called really hardy. We need earlier-flowering pompons and a wider assortment of good single chrysanthemums.

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Viburnums in Landscape

L. C. Chadwick Discusses Culture, Propagation and Ways in Which Varieties Are Useful

There are few genera of plants as well adapted to landscape use as the viburnums. In the genus there are variations in habit of growth, size, foliage, fruit and flower that make them useful in almost every landscape picture. Few shrubs possess the combination of characteristics of excellent habit of growth, foliage, flower and fruit, but with most of the viburnums they are present.

While most of these plants range between six and fifteen feet in height, variations occur. The smallest viburnum is perhaps the dwarf snowball, *Viburnum opulus nanum*, which hardly exceeds three feet. It grows into a round mass and makes an excellent formal entrance plant. *Viburnum carlesii*, one of the most fragrant flowering shrubs, is also small, usually not exceeding four and one-half feet. Of the common larger-growing types, *Viburnum lantana*, wayfaring-tree; *V. lentago*, nanny-berry, and *V. prunifolium*, blackhaw, are the most common.

The viburnums excel in attractive foliage. While most of these plants have deciduous leaves, a few evergreen forms, *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* and *Viburnum burkwoodii*, can be grown in northern localities. Even after the past severe winter, *Viburnum burkwoodii* appears in good condition in northeastern Ohio. Apparently this form is more hardy than the leatherleaf viburnum, *Viburnum rhytidophyllum*. *Viburnum burkwoodii*, which is not yet common in the trade, is a hybrid between *Viburnum carlesii* and *Viburnum utile*, an evergreen type of the south, growing from seven to eight feet in height. Like *Viburnum carlesii*, it has pinkish white, fragrant flowers, blooming in April. This type and *Viburnum fragrans* promise to become two of the most useful and interesting viburnums.

White flowers are characteristic of this group of plants, although a few have pinkish white ones. Fragrant flowers are possessed by *Viburnum carlesii* and *burkwoodii*, as already mentioned, and by *Viburnum fragrans*. The very fragrant and conspicuous flowers of the last-named type appear before those of *Viburnum carlesii*.

The viburnums have long been used for their fruits. Red, black and yellow fruits, with variations in depth of color, are found in the genus. Fruiting characteristics are given in the accompanying lists.

Culture.

Most of the viburnums are not particular as to soil. Any soil of average fertility will grow good plants. The reaction of the soil may be either acid or alkaline (circum-neutral, pH 6.0-8.0) except for *Viburnum alnifolium*, which seems to prefer an acid soil. Most of the viburnums do well in either sun or shade. When used in shade they are often somewhat slow in establishing themselves, but if they are given plenty of moisture and a rich soil they will respond readily. *Viburnum carlesii* is one of the few types which should not be used in shade.

Pests are not prevalent on this group of plants. Aphis are common on *Viburnum opulus* sterile, but they can be controlled with a contact insecticide. The best solution, however, is to substitute for it the Japanese snowball, *Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*, which is nearly immune to these insects. It is just as good in every way as the common snowball except for its hardness, and excels in its foliage and habit of growth.

Propagation.

Space does not permit a comprehensive discussion of methods of propagation, but since few difficulties are experienced in propagating these plants, little need be said. Most types come readily from seeds, although germination may be slow and somewhat uneven. Germination may be aided by gathering the fruits early and sowing the seeds so that two months may elapse before cold weather occurs. If the seeds cannot be obtained that early, sow the seeds in flats and keep them at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees for a period of two months and then place them in a cold-frame or cellar where the temperature is between 40 and 45 degrees. Approximately two months at this temperature is necessary to bring about an even germination. Most types of viburnums can be propagated from cuttings. Experiments have proved that softwood cuttings should be made with the basal cut one-fourth to one-half inch below the node. Equal parts of sand and peat make a good rooting medium. Hardwood cuttings may be used for the large, vigorous types.

No better way exists of propagating the common and Japanese snowballs than by layering. The method is cheap and gives excellent results. Some types, as *Viburnum carlesii*, may be grafted or budded onto stocks of *Viburnum lantana* or *lentago*.

Landscape Use.

The following lists are given to present an easy reference to the characteristics and uses of the viburnums in landscape plantings. These lists do not intend to be all-inclusive, but they do include the most useful forms.

USE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Foundation planting</p> <p>(a) Beneath low porches or windows (up to 3 feet)</p> <p>opulus nanum</p> <p>(b) Beneath medium - high porches or windows (up to 6 feet)</p> <p>burkwoodii
carlesii
cassinoides
fragrans
dilatatum</p> <p>(2) Border planting</p> <p>(a) Screen planting to hide objectionable views</p> <p>americanum
dentatum
lantana
lentago
tomentosum
plicatum
sieboldii</p> | <p>(b) Accent planting</p> <p>americanum
carlesii
fragrans
dilatatum
tomentosum</p> <p>(3) Rock gardens</p> <p>opulus nanum</p> <p>(4) For shady conditions beneath trees and north of buildings</p> <p>acerifolium
alnifolium
dentatum
lentago
sieboldii</p> <p>(5) For dry soils</p> <p>acerifolium
dilatatum
lantana
opulus
prunifolium</p> <p>(6) For wet soils</p> <p>cassinoides
dentatum
lentago</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SIZE

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Dwarf (1½ to 3 feet)</p> <p>opulus nanum</p> <p>(2) Small (3 to 5 feet)</p> <p>acerifolium
burkwoodii
carlesii
cassinoides</p> <p>(3) Medium (6 to 9 feet)</p> <p>alnifolium
fragrans
dentatum
dilatatum
rhytidophyllum</p> | <p>(4) Large (10 to 25 feet)</p> <p>americanum
lantana
lentago
opulus
opulus sterile
prunifolium
sargentii</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

HABIT OF GROWTH

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Upright, sometimes narrow erect</p> <p>dentatum</p> <p>(2) Horizontal spreading</p> <p>prunifolium
tomentosum</p> | <p>(3) Formal, regular, asymmetrical</p> <p>opulus nanum</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

IMPORTANT LEAF CHARACTERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Evergreen</p> <p>burkwoodii
rhytidophyllum</p> <p>(2) Disagreeable odor when crushed</p> <p>sieboldii</p> <p>(3) Outstanding fall foliage color</p> <p>acerifolium—purple
alnifolium—deep red</p> | <p>burkwoodii—purple
carlesii—red
cassinoides—purplish red
dentatum—glossy red
dilatatum—red
lantana—reddish purple
lentago—red
prunifolium—red
tomentosum—bronze red</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

ATTRACTIVE FRUITS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Red</p> <p>americanum
dilatatum
opulus
theiferum
wrightii</p> <p>(2) Black</p> <p>acerifolium
cassinoides</p> | <p>dentatum
lantana
lentago</p> <p>(3) Yellow</p> <p>dilatatum xanthocarpum
opulus xanthocarpum
sargentii flavum</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

ATTRACTIVE FLOWERS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Season and color of bloom (blooming dates for Central Ohio)</p> <p>(a) Late April</p> <p>carlesii—pinkish white
fragrans—pinkish white</p> <p>(b) Early May</p> <p>alnifolium—white
lantana—white
prunifolium—pure white
tomentosum—white</p> <p>(c) Mid-May</p> <p>americanum—white
cassinoides—white
lentago—white</p> | <p>opulus—white
opulus sterile—white
sieboldii—white
tomentosum plicatum—white</p> <p>(d) Late May</p> <p>acerifolium—yellowish white
dentatum—white
wrightii—white</p> <p>(e) Early June</p> <p>dilatatum—white
venosum—white</p> <p>(2) Fragrant bloom</p> <p>burkwoodii
carlesii
fragrans</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

"Bush Berry Culture in California," by H. M. Butterfield, circular 80 of the California agricultural extension service, from the University of California, Berkeley. This 56-page pamphlet reviews the market for various bush berries in California, tells methods of propagation, planting and cultivation, treats the common diseases and insect pests and covers harvesting and marketing.

"Studies on Parasites of the Oriental Fruit Moth. II. *Macrocentrus*," by Philip Garman and W. T. Brigham, bulletin 356 of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, New Haven. This 116-page pamphlet treats fully the Oriental fruit moth and its habits and also the larval parasite, *Macrocentrus ancyloperus*.

"Bacteriosis (Blight) of the English Walnut in California and Its Control," by B. A. Randolph. Bulletin No. 564

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

Here are listed those found most useful by nurserymen; others can be obtained at publishers' list prices through The American Nurseryman.

Modern Nursery—Laurie and Chadwick.....	\$ 5.00	Cultivated Conifers, The—Bailey.....	\$ 7.50
Landscape Design, Introduction to the Study of—Hubbard and Kimball.....	6.00	Spraying, Dusting and Fumigating of Plants—Mason.....	3.00
American Plants for American Gardens—Roberts and Rehmann.....	2.15	Informal Gardens—Orloff.....	1.60
Roadside Development—Bennett.....	5.00	Landscape Gardening—Simonds.....	2.65
Principles and Practices of Pruning—Kains.....	2.65	Roses—Rockwell.....	1.10
Rock Garden and Alpine Plants—Corvonn.....	3.00	Azaleas and Camellias—Hume.....	1.65
Pecan Growing—Stuckey and Kyle.....	3.15	Lawn, The—Dickinson.....	1.35
Hardy Shrubs—Waugh.....	1.35	Book of Bulbs, The—Rockwell.....	2.15
Modern Roses—McFarland.....	5.00	Book about Roses, A—Hole.....	1.90
Garden Maintenance—Orloff and Raymore.....	2.65	Irises—Rockwell.....	1.10
Lilac Culture—Wister.....	1.35	Cherry and Its Culture, The—Gardner.....	1.35
Book of Trees—Hottes.....	3.65	Bush Fruit Production—Van Meter.....	1.35
Book of Shrubs—Hottes.....	3.15	Fertilizers, Handbook of—Gustafson.....	1.35
Shrubs—Rockwell.....	1.10	Tree Fruits, Modern Propagation of—Brown.....	1.65
Hardy Evergreens—Schrepfer.....	1.35	Tree Diseases, Manual of—Rankin.....	3.40
Nut Growing—Morris.....	2.65	Tree and Shrub Insects, Manual of—Felt.....	3.65
Garden Pools—Ramsay and Lawrence.....	2.65	Insects and Diseases of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Felt and Rankin.....	5.00
Strawberry, The—Fraser.....	1.35	Bush Fruits—Card.....	2.65
Roadside Marketing—Watts.....	1.35	Gardening in the Lower South—Hume.....	5.00
Pear and Its Culture, The—Tukey.....	1.35	Plant Buyer's Index, The—Manning.....	10.00
Grape Growing, Manual of American—Hedrick.....	3.15	Care of Ornamental Trees, The—Carpenter.....	1.35
Greenhouses; Their Construction and Equipment—Wright.....	2.15	Climbing Roses—Stevens.....	2.15
Practical Landscape Gardening—Cridland.....	2.65	Pioneering with Wildflowers—Aiken.....	2.15
		Plant World in Florida, The—Nehrling.....	3.65
		Cyclopedia of Horticulture—Bailey.....	20.00

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of the agricultural experiment station of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. An 88-page comprehensive report of experiments over a number of years in widely separated sections of California, relating the history of the disease, the most effective spray periods, the type of spray, the methods of spraying and the cost and profits of spraying.

"Strawberry Culture in Wisconsin," by James G. Moore, circular 268 of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, is a complete survey of cultural practices for strawberries, discussing soil preparation, setting of plants, mulching, cross-pollination and varieties among other topics.

"Farm Orchards," by C. L. Kuehner, circular 265 of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, is a 40-page illustrated manual of home orchard management, providing the latest data on the subject for farm owners who wish

to improve conditions in their orchards. Information is provided on varieties, laying out the orchard, planting, pruning, soil treatment, spraying and other important subjects.

"The Boxwood Leaf-miner and Its Control," by William Middleton and F. F. Smith, circular 305 of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives a brief description of the habits and work of the boxwood leaf-miner, and discusses the three methods of control—spraying, fumigation and dipping, stating a preference for use of sprays.

"The Oriental Flowering Cherries," by Paul Russel, U. S. D. A. circular 313, is a revision of an earlier publication and should be of interest to nurserymen and landscape gardeners for the cultural practices recommended and the descriptions of the species and varieties included.

"Growth Responses of the Gladiolus as Influenced by Storage Temperatures," by David C. Fairburn, of the agricultural experiment station of the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. Research bulletin No. 170, dated February, 1934.

The following bulletins were published by the University of Missouri agricultural experiment station, Columbia, Mo.:

"The Codling Moth Problem in Missouri," by Leonard Haseman. Bulletin No. 334, dated April, 1934.

"Management of Bluegrass Pastures in Missouri," by E. Marion Brown and James E. Comforth. Circular No. 175, dated March, 1934.

"Orchard Grass in Missouri," by C. A. Helm. Circular No. 172, dated February, 1934.

"Tomato Culture in Missouri," by E. J. Allen and T. J. Talbert. Circular No. 173, dated February, 1934.

"The Soybean Crop in Missouri," by B. M. King. Circular No. 174, dated March, 1934.

"Strawberry Growing in Missouri," by T. J. Talbert. Circular No. 176, dated April, 1934.

MORE nurserymen have been licensed in Pennsylvania so far this year than during all of 1933, according to a preliminary report from the nursery inspection division of the state bureau of plant industry. A new high in the acreage growing nursery plants for sale, as well as in the number of nurseries licensed, has been established.

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